be acquired by diplomatic negotiations—Palestine was to
be that territory, because the chances of obtaining it seemed
comparatively favourable. When in 1903 the hope vanished
of reaching an understanding with Turkey, Herzl readily
entered into the proposal of the British Government to hand
over Uganda for Jewish colonization. The East European
Zionists looked upon this as a betrayal of the Zionist idea,
which for them was inseparably connected with Palestine.
The Uganda scheme was abandoned, but the struggle be-
tween the two factions in Zionism continued, to the detri-
ment of the work in Palestine, and by 1914 only some minor
attempts had been made in the matter of rural and urban
colonization. The quarrel only ceased when during the War
Palestine was conquered by British troops, and Herzl's
dream of a Charter was unexpectedly realized. Dr. Chaim
Weizmann, a Jew of Kussian birth but naturalized in Great
Britain, in 1917 obtained through Mr. Balfour, the Foreign
Secretary, a declaration from the British Government pro-
mising assistance to the Jewish people in the building up
of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. When after the
War Palestine was placed under the League of Nations,
Great Britain received a Mandate for the country, em-
bodying the Balfour Declaration, which thus became part
of the Palestine Constitution (Palestine Order

in Council of
1922). The Mandate bases the Jewish
National Home in
Palestine on the historical connexion of the
Jewish people
with the country. The Mandatory Power is
charged with
placing Palestine under such political,
administrative, and
economic conditions as will secure the
establishment of the
Jewish. National Home, and in this work it is
to have the
advice and co-operation of an appropriate
"Jewish Agency"
to be set up for the purpose. Thus the legal
guarantees de-
manded by Herzl for the colonization of
Palestine have been
. obtained.

The geographical position of Palestine, next to Egypt and the Suez Canal, gave Great Britain a direct interest in a